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C. AMERICAN ORGANIZATION ISSUES DECLARATION ON NICARAGUA

PA122332Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Nov 78 pp 7, 46 PA

[Text] The permanent secretary for the defense of human rights in Central America has received from the Central American solidarity organization a proposal urging the commission to hold an international trial of Anastasio Somozo Debayle, the third ruler of the Somoza dynasty, as a war criminal who has committed multiple violations of legal and natural norms of war and armed conflict.

The commission is composed of various sources regarding the acts of violence and cruelty as well as summary executions of noncombatant civilians and of war prisoners committed by the National Guard of Nicaragua. [sentence as published]

The Somoza dynasty's brutality against the Nicaraguan people and its violations of human rights and laws regulating military activities are part of the history of this regime which has been forced upon the Nicaraguan people. Consequently, they are nothing new to Central American and world public opinion.

The Facts

The Somoza government's brutality and many of its crimes have been described and denounced in many documents in past years. Included among these documents is the one issued by Amnesty International entitled "Republic of Nicaragua, Report on a Visit, May 1976," as well as the charge made by Capuchin monks Augusto Feabert, Floriam Rouskam and Agustin Simbola regarding the disappearance of 300 peasants and the charge made by Fernando Cardenal on 8 June 1976 before an international organizations subcommittee of the U.S. Congress. Many other documents, as well as national and international press dispatches, report the most extreme cases of cruelty, such as the killing of a group of nine children and four adults by locking them in a house and setting fire to it.

In September 1978, tired and indignant after so many years of abuses against the citizenry and usurpation of political power, the Nicaraguan people resorted to armed insurrection to overthrow the tyrant.

At that time, the National Guard, one of those officers is Anastasio Somoza III, fourth in the dynasty's line, committed acts which constitute violations of war practices and laws.

Many national and international press dispatches bear witness to the criminal acts committed against the civilian population, the indiscriminate bombing at night of the cities of Leon, Masaya, Chinandega and Esteli, as well as the execution by firing squad of prisoners of war, noncombatant civilians, youths between the ages of 16 and 22 and adults of all ages.

We must obtain the necessary legal testimony on these events. To do so, it is indispensable that a special court be organized to try those responsible for so many wanton crimes, abiding strictly by juridical standards.

Recognition of Popular Insurrection and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) as a Belligerent Part Thereof

The first problem to be faced is that of obtaining recognition for the people and the FSLN as belligerents--both fully deserving such status--and of the enemy's obligation to respect war practices, customs and laws. It is reality that makes such national and international recognition mandatory.

As will be seen further on, the Geneva conventions contain provisions which make recognition of a belligerent side mandatory as such even if the other side denies such recognition and stubbornly insists, as does Somoza, on describing military actions as mutinies and terrorism.

The belligerent status of the FSLN and of the rebel Nicaraguan people must be fully recognized.

The Norms, Uses and Laws of War

The laws of war are derived from two principal sources: A) From customs. As humanity has developed its moral principles and has become civilized, certain principles have become universal; they are applicable to the manner of conducting war and have become customary as to what is permitted and what is not permited; limits have been set that must be respected by universal consensus.

Therefore, although some universal principles are not incorporated into any international treaty or convention, this group of unwritten laws or laws resulting from custom are firmly established among nations and are well defined by the corresponding international authorities.

B) International treaties and conventions. These treaties or conventions, such as those of The Hague in 1907 and Geneva in 1929, and 1949, are groups of laws that define the conduct of war.

Certain principles that regulate this conduct, which should be respected in war whether or not they are incorporated into treaties or conventions, govern all parties in a conflict.

According to international legal principles that are universally accepted, the written and unwritten laws that regulate conduct in war govern all nations and all belligerent parties, even when the party in conflict is not a signatory of such treaties or conventions. This is so because the treaties and conventions include customary norms that are based on natural humanitarian principles which do not have to be written.

The same consideration should be given to an insurgent movement as to a belligerent party, more so when there is ample evidence of the legitimacy of the insurgency against different forms of economic and political oppression.

The Most General Principles in the Norms, Uses and Laws of War

1st principle. The right of the belligerents to take measures to inflict damage on the enemy is limited. The Hague convention No 4 of 18 October 1907 has incorporated in Article 22 the principle which has been cited and which constitutes a natural norm, which is in any case established by universal consensus, even if it were not incorporated into international law.

2nd principle. The prohibitions of the laws of war or of customs are not abolished, minimized or downgraded by "military necessities." "Military necessities" have been defined as the principles that justify measures which, not having been banned by international law or custom, guarantee that the enemy will be subjugated as soon as possible. "Military necessities" are not accepted as a justification for actions forbidden by the customs and laws of war.

3d principle. The conduct to be followed during a war should tend to protect both combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering.

The objective of a war is to subject the enemy to the other side's political decisions, not to destroy and inflict suffering on individuals. Therefore, when a soldier is disabled because he has surrendered his weapons or has fallen ill or is wounded, he should be taken care of to the greatest extent possible and under no circumstances should he be subjected to any further suffering. This is precisely the principle that caused so much embarrassment to the U.S. Army when, among other contemptible weapons, it used fragmentation bombs in Vietnam. Those bombs eject thousands of metal or light-plastic blades that, on entering the body, follow a very irregular course rather than a straight line, thereby causing unnecessary internal damage aimed at incapacitating the enemy.

4th principle. The laws, uses and customs of war are binding not only on states as such but also on individuals particularly the members of the armed forces. This principle, which is contained in various treaties and conventions, outlines the responsibility of individuals. Since the end of World War II, this responsibility has been outlined more specifically and is no longer as abstract as it was.

Applicability of Rules, Uses and Laws of War to Internal Conflicts of Nations

The rules, uses and laws of war that govern behavior in wartime are applicable to armed conflicts among nations and also to internal conflicts within a nation or country, whether that conflict is a civil war or any other armed conflict.

Article 3, common to the 1949 [as published], establishes that the belligerent parties are bound to respect provisions concerning civilians and prisoners of war in a conflict "that is not of an international character." Reinforcing the same principle of the applicability of the rules on the conduct of war, Article 4 of the convention on the treatment of prisoners of war states that there are three Geneva conventions of 12 August of the quality several persons in international and national conflicts. [sentence as published]

War Crimes Against Peace and Humanity

Any person, whether a political leader of a nation, a member of the armed forces or a civilian, who commits an act that constitutes a crime under international law is responsible for that act and is subject to punishment.

War crimes have been classified as follows: (A) crimes against peace; (B) crimes of war; and (C) crimes against humanity.

The term "war crimes" is a technical expression used to describe violations of the laws of war committed by any person, whether military or civilian.

For many years, Somoza and his National Guard have committed the most atrocious crimes in Nicaragua against the civilian population in times of "peace." In times of war they have violated the great majority of the provisions which protect the civilian population and combatants who have been taken as prisoners of war.

The Somozist army has indiscriminatly bombed cities, even at nighttime, damaging the property of a defenseless and noncombatant civilian population, thereby violating Article 25 of the Convention IV of The Hague and Article 1 of the Convention IX.

The Somozist government has attempted to justify this behavior on the basis of "military necessity," a justification invalidated earlier in this article.

Combatants who are taken prisoner, and who should be considered prisoners of war under the terms of Article 4 of the Geneva convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, have been tortured and assassinated, in violation of Article 4 of Convention IV of The Hague and Article 13 of the aforementioned Geneva convention.

Article 12 of the convention states that when prisoners of war are imprisoned by the enemy power and not by the individuals who captured them, the capturing power is responsible for the treatment that they receive. [sentence as received]

Civilians are safeguarded by the Geneva convention for the protection of civilians. There have been various statements, some of them made in the presence of newsmen, which demonstrate a large number of crimes committed against this sector of the population. In due time such testimony will and should be presented to the aforementioned conventions that are applicable to the particular type of conflicts. [sentence as received]

Youths and adults of the civlian population have been summarily executed en masse.

Judgment

These crimes must be judged and the dictator Somoza must be the first to respond, since he is primarily responsible.

Humanity has advanced to the point of not only recognizing the applicability of written and unwritten rules on the conduct of war, but of also effectively judging those responsible for war crimes or for crimes against peace or against humanity.

Responsibility of Anastasio Somoza Debayle

The responsibility of the chief of state is implicitly established in treaties and conventions. Moreover, it was clearly and expressly stated in the principles of Nuremberg in 1945.

On 11 December, 1946, in Resolution 95, the UN General Assembly unanimously accepted "the principles of international law recognized by the statute and the sentence of the Nuremberg court."

The General Assembly charged the international law commission, a UN commission comprised of the most competent jurists, with formulating those principles in writing.

The approval of those principles by the UN General Assembly and their formulation in writing by the commission has endowed them with a high standing.

Following is the text of the principles that have a greater bearing on this case, Nos I through V.

Principle I. Any person who commits an act that constitutes a crime against international law is responsible for this crime and is subject to punishment.

Principle II. The fact that national law does not impose any sanction for an act that constitutes a crime under international law does not exempt the perpetrator from his responsibility under interna ional law.

Principle III. The fact that the person who has carried out an act which constitutes a crime against international law has acted as chief of state or as a state authority does not exempt him from his responsibility in accordance with international law.

Principle IV. The fact that a person has acted to fulfill an order from his government or from a superior does not exempt him from his responsibility in accordance with international law if, in effect, he had the moral possibility of an option.

Principle V. Any person accused of a crime against international law is entitled to an impartial trial based on facts and the law.

This San Jose declaration on Anastasio Somoza Debayle's war crimes was read and discussed at a public session of the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America. It immediately received the support of a number of organizations, among them, the International Front in Support of the People of Nicaragua, through its executive secretary; the Continental Movement of Latin American Unity and the Latin American Solidarity Committee. Support also came from a group of 80 professors from the National Autonomous University of Costa Rica (UNA). The San Jose declaration on Anastasio Somoza Debayle's war crimes was then approved by acclamation not only by the members of the commission--delegates, guests and observers--but by all those present who were granted participation with the right to vote. The commission was made responsible for defining the basic dispositions that will make it possible to try Somoza as a war criminal.

At a later session, the commission decided the following:

1. To convoke an international tribunal of jurists of high moral and scientific standing whose personalities exhibit similar qualities;

2. To include in the tribunal nine persons, five of whom will be jurists and four who will not be jurists;

3. To compose the tribunal as follows: As jurists, there will be two Latin Americans, one European, one U.S. citizen, one African or Asian; as nonjurists, two Latin Americans and two from other continents;

4. To invite the international organizations to send observer delegates;

5. To invite a number of personalities with broad geographic representation;

6. To determine that the sessions will be public, open to the national public wherever the trial is held, and to the international public as well;

7. That the prosecutors will include: (A) representatives of various Nicaraguan social and political sectors; (B) representatives of the Central American people; (C) one representative of the commission;

8. To invite the defendant to either defend himself or do so by means of a defense attorney, given a 3-week deadline to fulfill this requirement. Should he not fulfill this requirement, a regular attorney will be appointed;

9. To immediately launch an international campaign to collect funds in order to finance this activity.

The commission reports that the country to be the seat of the tribunal's sessions will be announced as soon as a decision regarding this is made.

[Signed] Commission for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America

San Jose, 23 October 1978

SPANISH OFFICIAL QUERIED ON MEDIATION IN BEAGLE CONFLICT

PY140155Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1922 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA)--Maximo Cajal, chief of information of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, today stated that although he believes neither Argentina nor Chile have yet asked for the mediation of King Juan Carlos I in the southern border conflict, "it is obvious that the Spanish Government will agree with pleasure to cooperate so that the current situation will be solved."

Cajal made this statement during a telephone conversation with reporter Luis Garasino of Radio Continental, who called Cajal to ask for his opinion on the various questions regarding Argentine-Spanish relations. On the subject of the border conflict with Chile and the possibility of asking the Spanish king to intervene as mediator, the following dialog was held:

Reporter: Mr Cajal, referring to the importance of the trip (which the king intends to make to South America), you are probably aware that on Thursday the Argentine Government officially accepted the Chilean proposal for a mediation in the southern border conflict... what would the Spanish Government have to say about this kind of proposal?

Cajal: I cannot predict events and I am not qualified right now to answer your question positively. But unless I am mistaken, I believe no official request has been made to the Spanish Government by either of the two affected governments. I do feel, however, that if this request is made accordingly by the two countries, it is obvious that the Spanish Government will agree with pleasure to cooperate so that the current situation will be solved.

During the interview, the Spanish official commented on the significance of the Spanish king's tour through three South American countries and its importance within the framework of his country's foreign policy. He explained that that policy has a special scope in the present time, that it is "European, democratic and Western," and added that two special dimensions are added to that: one Ibero-American which springs from historical, racial and cultural ties; and the other, an African dimension, which crystalized through the intensification of cooperation with Africa and the Arab world. He indicated that within this three-cornered policy, the trip of his majesty seeks to intensify and update that policy, to make it more dynamic and more modern. Cajal then admitted that this latter objective regarding Latin America is aimed at intensifying the economic ties of countries in this region with Spain, including cooperation and cultural ties as well.

Particularly concerning Argentina, Cajal reiterated that being one of the most developed countries in the continent, it is necessary to point out the importance it has within that picture, and that is the reason why Spain follows with special interest the events in this country.

MASSERA RETURNS FROM EUROPE, EXPRESSES CONCERN

PY092342Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1440 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA)--Adm Emilio Massera, former commander of the navy, returned to Argentina today and criticized those sectors of the government which "insist on maintaining an economic situation that can obviously create social tensions in our country."

Massera made these remarks to reporters awaiting his arrival from Europe at Ezeiza International Airport.

The former Argentine commander met with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and other officials in Europe.

He said that the purpose of his visit was "to see, somehow, Argentina's connection with Europe and to get an idea of what I believe the Argentine position should be in relation to the current world situation."

The former member of the military junta then said that he held "high-level meetings, but I am returning to the country a bit concerned by the news, particularly regarding the conflict with Chile."

In this regard he said: "I am convinced that the armed forces and all the people are aware of what is implied by the defense of our interests and the defense of sovereignty, although there are always some groups which want to negotiate the nonnegotiable, including negotiations with those who do not want to negotiate."

Massera immediately added: "The other aspect which worries me is the economy, the internal economic situation."

He said: "I have received the latest figures on the cost of living. I believe that the different business, production and labor sectors have already made sufficient effort to provide a valid answer, and I believe that the repeated promises of an improvement in the economic situation are not being realized because some sectors of the government insist on maintaining an economic situation which can obviously create social tensions in our country."

In conclusion, he said: "On this subject, I would also point out my surprise that although the different sectors I met with expressed real optimism regarding the external situation of the Argentine economy, they also expressed real concern over the internal economic situation. This is all I wanted to tell you."

Massera previously refused to talk about a barbecue for 4,000 guests which, according to a press report that was later denied, was to be held in his honor next week.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE SOUGHT FOR MID-PARANA PROJECT

PY091507Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0730 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM)--The executive branch has issued a decree authorizing the state water and power enterprises to directly enter into a contract with the Soviet state enterprise Tekhnopromeksport for technical assistance in working out the closing of the southern end of the middle Parana River hydroelectric project.

The preamble of executive branch decree No 2,648 gives the reasons taken into consideration for contracting the Soviet firm, particularly the experience achieved by Soviet engineering in cases of rivers with a large water volume and low fall.

The contract to be signed comprises the revision and analysis of the technical-economic feasibility report prepared in 1976 by the water and power enterprise; specialized technical assistance in the development of the project for the main and secondary works of the hydroelectric complex, and the supply of machines and equipment for the research and studies required for the project.

The stretch of the Parana River lying between Paso de la Patria (Corrientes Province) and the cities of Santa Fe and Parana, with a length of about 630 km, has a fall of about 34 m and an average flow of about 16,000 cubic meters per second. It has been reported that these values represent an average yearly energy potential of 40,000 gigawatt hours. About 85 percent of this basic energy volume, that is, 34,000 gigawatt hours as a yearly average, can be extracted by the hydroelectric plants of the middle Parana project.

The southern hydroelectric project, which will require Soviet technical assistance, is located on Chapeton Island, 25 km northeast of the Hernandarias tunnel under the river, and involves plans for installing a hydroelectric plant with the power of 2,300 megawatts having an average yearly generating potential of 16,500 gigawatt hours.

It will have a frontal dam of loose material with a length of 6 km, completed with a lateral contention dam about 234 km in length on the right bank of the river.

NEW HEAD OF PLANNING MINISTRY APPOINTED

PY092146Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)--Through a decree released today, Brig Gen Jose Miret was designated planning secretary of state, and he assumed his post the same day. The national executive branch also accepted the resignation presented by Brig Gen Juan Carlos Duret (ret), who held this post until today. Until the amendment of the law of ministries is confirmed, Miret will be in charge of the Planning Ministry, which will then become a presidential secretariat.

TERRORISTS SHOOT TWO PEDESTRIANS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY131632Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique released by Zone 1 headquarters on 13 November in Buenos Aires]

[Text] Zone 1 headquarters informs the population that at 0700 on 11 November, when the legal forces were carrying out a traffic control operation at the corner of Libertador Avenue and Correa Street in this capital, the driver of a Fiat 128 automobile disobeyed an order to stop and was immediately pursued. In view of the heavy pedestrian and road traffic, the officer in charge ordered that there would be no firing so that there would be no innocent victims. During the chase, those occupying the car opened fire with rifles. Two pedestrians were wounded by the fire from the Fiat 128. They were quickly given aid by personnel of this command.

The automobile was found at the corner of Correa and Conesa streets. Pamphlets belonging to the Montoneros criminal terrorists were found inside the car.

As a result of the action, pedestrians Jose Bautista Massa and Ricardo Ernesto Hernan were wounded and were sent to the Pirovano hospital. Massa died shortly afterward.

Two innocent victims are added to the long list of dead and wounded resulting from the violence of armed subversion.

The legal forces will continue their tasks which definitely seek to reestablish security and respect for human rights.

NUCLEN OFFICIAL LECTURES ON PROGRAM CHANGES

PY092257Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 78 p 25 PY

[Text] Metallurgical and welding engineer Claudio Pareto of the NUCLEN (NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] Engineering, Inc) materials and technology division stated yesterday that technology transfer to national industry under the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement has been planned on the assumption that 33 nuclear plants are going to be installed in the country by the year 2000.

He admitted that this program will not be carried out on schedule and that the reduced orders for nuclear plant components could create some problems for NUCLEN in qualifying industries interested in the transfer or absorption of nuclear technology. These statements by Pareto were made in a lecture entitled "The Development of Materials for Nuclear Applications by the National Industry and the Role of Technological Transfer," delivered at technical session 6B ("Materials for the Nuclear Industry") of the fifth inter-American conference on technology of materials, which is meeting in Sao Paulo.

When the agreement was signed in 1975, according to Pareto, the market picture for nuclear plants was expected to be as follows: "From 1975 through 1983, the 8 plants under the agreement would be ordered; from 1984 through 1990, another 25 nuclear plants would be ordered, so that all of them could be in operation by the last decade of this century."

Pareto added, however, that due to civil engineering problems and reduction in regional electricity demand, new evaluations are being made regarding completion dates. The government's intention is still to install 33 nuclear plants in Brazil, although with no specific deadlines set. This presents a rather vague picture for companies interested in the manufacture of nuclear components. He said that NUCLEBRAS will have no industrial capacity of its own (an assertion which some experts did not understand, since NUCLEBRAS, through its subsidiary NUCLEP--NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc--is erecting a factory in Itaguai) and that NUCLEBRAS' objective is to mobilize existing national industry by offering the technical support necessary for improvement of standards to meet quality levels required by the nuclear sector. Engineer Pareto admitted, however, that the fundamental factor will be a guarantee of firm orders--a guarantee in doubt, with the original ambitious program of 33 nuclear plants by the century's end under review.

Engineer Pareto also said that industrialists are reluctant to make the huge investments necessary to serve the nuclear program--installing new control systems, acquiring know-how through technical assistance contracts, and training personnel, and all this with the added requirement of expanding their industrial capacity. Pareto said that this situation has led to the formation of a consortium.

That consortium was formed by Bardella, CONFAB [National Brazilian Steel Forging Company] and COBRASMA [Brazilian Railway Material Company] in order to secure orders for some nuclear plant mechanical components, such as the contention vessel, heat exchangers, condensers, etc; and also that the consortium could technically equip itself and organize its operations as needed. This consortium can let out contracts to other companies for some services and some components, all for the purpose of optimizing the final product.

GERMANS SAY NUCLEAR PACT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

PY092151Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 78 p 23 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--German diplomatic sources indicated yesterday that the FRG-Brazilian accord will be fully implemented, because according to one of its clauses it can be renounced only 15 years after it was signed. According to the same sources a revision of the accord is possible only if there is agreement between the two governments and not if it is the desire of only one of the parties.

With regard to the complaints of Brazilian scientists that only government technocrats and not experts in the matter were consulted before drawing up the accord, the sources indicated that this kind of attitude was to be expected, and mentioned the following facts:

A process for the transfer of German nuclear technology to Brazil is underway. This is part of the accord. Engineering problems cannot be mixed with technology transfer problems. Had Brazil used the pile-construction process developed by German firms for nuclear powerplants there would have been no problems with the 16 piles of Angra dos Reis. The Odebrecht firm knows a lot about pile-construction but this is the first time it had used piles for powerplant foundations, and these piles are larger and more complicated.

German sources indicated that in line with the agreement the FRG cannot interfere with the choice of sites or engineering problems, which are the items that gave rise to reports that the accord was going to be reviewed.

According to these sources the accord could be automatically extended 15 years after it has been signed.

NATION'S NUCLEAR FUEL MANUFACTURING CAPABILITY NOTED

PY101705Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Nov 78 p 22 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Engineer Clauer Tranch de Freitas from the Sao Paulo Atomic Energy Institute (IEA) said yesterday that the institute can cooperate with NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] in the installation of a nuclear fuel factory, should NUCLEBRAS be interested in doing so. He also said that the IEA is already working with NUCLEBRAS in that area, participating in the "fuel element project" (a project which was started by the Brazilian nuclear technology company which became NUCLEBRAS in 1974) but that there is some doubt as to the project's practical results.

The IEA has all the equipment necessary for the production of nuclear fuel pellets meeting the requirements for the reactors being installed in Brazil. The institute has acquired experience in recent years in producing those pellets from fissionable pure uranium prepared by the institute or brought in from the FRG. The institute has been doing this for the last 2 years. The natural uranium dioxide pellets which have been prepared by the IEA were sent to Munich, FRG, and to Sweden to be irradiated in reactors. After the pellets have been irradiated, the so-called "post irradiation examination" (PIE) is performed on them to test their performance and quality inside a reactor. Professor Freitas asserted that in general, IEA-prepared pellets have shown very good "performance."

PHYSICIST PREDICTS REVISION OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY131646Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 7 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Jose Goldemberg, director of the physics institute of Sao Paulo University, yesterday delivered a speech at the school of engineering of the State University of Rio de Janeiro. He stated that the Brazilian nuclear program will be revised shortly and added that this prediction is based on contacts maintained with authorities in the field. Bernardo Mascarenhas, the development supervisor of the Montreal Engenharia Company, already has criticized the great volume of financial resources to be used for the nuclear program. He believes it would be more reasonable to use these resources in more secure alternatives, where the country has better chances to generate energy. Goldemberg further explained that his greatest objection to the Brazilian nuclear program is with respect to the technology, emphasizing that the program was adopted by state organizations "behind closed doors," without debate and without the participation of the scientific community. [paragraph continues]

He recalled that it was absurd to fear that scientists could cause agitation, explaining that the Brazilian Society for Scientific Progress repeatedly tried to break the closed circle of official decisions but without success.

According to Goldemberg, scientists believe that the ideal would be the construction of a prototype reactor, importing parts and equipment following projects and designs: In his opinion, this would be the only way to learn--that is, drawing up and developing our own technology in a way similar to the one used by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company with the Bandeirante airplane, which earned its place in the exclusive club of countries possessing turbine technology.

Goldemberg's criticism is mainly based on the need for an immense quantity of investment. According to the physicist, Brazil will not achieve technological autonomy and will have to pay royalties for the transfer of the product, the transfer of reactor technology itself, and the remaining processes for uranium enrichment, mining, maintenance and the production of parts and components. Goldemberg who is the former president of the Brazilian physics society, also warned that each Brazilian engineer who goes to the FRG to take courses in the Kraftwerk Union and Siemens companies will have to pay royalties for the apprenticeship.

Engineer Bernardo Mascarenjas of the Montreal Engenharia Company participated in the first Brazilian petroleum congress and explained that Brazilian economy is not prepared to confront a new oil crisis.

After stating that this new crisis should take place around 1985, Mascarenhas stated that in the event there is no delay in beginning the operation of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, since the Angra I and II nuclear plants will be delayed, the country will have an energy deficit of 4,000 mw in 1981. This will grow to 12,000 mw by 1982 and could reach a 18,000 mw deficit by 1983.

ELECTORAL COURT TABLES MDB CHARGES AGAINST GEISEL

PY1119llY Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] The Sao Paulo Regional Electoral Court [TRE] held a meeting yesterday afternoon during which it unanimously decided to table the charges filed by Senator Franco Montoro and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes against President Geisel, Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, Governor Paulo Egyido and Paulo Salim Maluf for violating the Falcao law by asking for votes for the National Renewal Alliance during television programs.

Without even being aware of this ruling President Geisel's security personnel yesterday told radio journalists present at the dedication of the Itauba hydroelectric dam in Rio Grande do Sul that General Geisel's speech could not be broadcast.

Montoro filed his charges before the TRE the day before yesterday and Ulysses filed his yesterday morning when he also announced that he would implement a similar action against Geisel and Joao Baptista Figueiredo. The two charges were studied together by the TRE.

In his petition sent to the court yesterday, Ulysses stated that "there is an obvious lack of respect for the law," because the persons charged "make repeated use of radio and television stations, sometimes even for long special programs." He reasoned that in view of this the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] "charges fraud, demands the punishment of the perpetrators of this fraud and asks the Electoral Court to prevent such illegal actions in the future." Ulysses specifically mentioned the much-announced appearance of Governor Paulo Egydio in the program "Vox Populi," broadcast by TV-Cultura.

In the meantime, TRE Prosecutor Jose Brenha Ribeiro stated that both Ulysses' and Montoro's charges "were based on their personal beliefs, without any evidence and going so far as to presume crookedness."

CUBILLOS SAYS ARGENTINE REPLY STILL AWAITED

PY132152Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government is awaiting an official answer from the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding the new negotiations on the conflict over the Beagle Channel.

Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said that Argentina has not yet given a basic answer to a diplomatic note sent from Santiago, Chile, to Buenos Aires on Thursday, 2 November.

By that note, Chile proposed that both countries seek the mediation of a friendly country or resort to the International Court of The Hague to overcome the conflict on the delimitation of maritime territory in the south.

"We are studying the entire subject, but we need an answer which Argentina promised to the 2 November note," Cubillos said.

Last Thursday, a communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires admitted the possibility of a mediation, as it was learned here.

Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and his Argentine counterpart Jorge Rafael Videla also exchanged personal messages during the past few days, although their contents were not revealed.

NAVAL SQUADRON EN ROUTE TO PUNTA ARENAS

PY140126Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 13 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean squadron headed by Vice Adm Raul Lopez will arrive here on Wednesday, it was reported here today.

In a press communique, the navy announced that officers and crewmen will carry out both recreational and familiarization activities in this southern city located 2,500 km south of Santiago.

The brief communique does not list the ships included in the squadron or the route they will follow.

The Chilean ships will stay 300 km away from the Beagle Channel, whose maritime demarcation is being discussed by Chile and Argentina.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR ENDS TOUR--President Augusto Pinochet today received Colombian Ambassador Jorge Padilla, who bade farewell at the end of his tour. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY]

EXPORTS INCREASE--Chilean exports have increased greatly between January and September this year. Nontraditional goods increased 26 percent, while traditional products increased 2.3 percent. Other traditional products such as iron, cellulose, paper and fish meal increased by 9.4 percent. Chilean dependence on copper decreased. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY]

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN LIMA DISTRICTS 9 NOVEMBER

PA101805Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0422 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (EFE)--New clashes between high school students and the police occurred here today in various districts of Lima. The police used tear gas and water hoses to disperse the demonstrators who were protesting an increase in bus fares decreed 3 weeks ago.

The bank workers, who held a nationwide 24-hour strike, yesterday returned to their jobs, as did various employees of ministries and government offices who had not gone to work.

The center of Lima was not affected today by student disorders. However, a march of bank and government workers and students has been announced for this afternoon.

The Lima Metropolitan Transportation Company reported that 120 of its vehicles were attacked and put out of service during student disturbances in the past few days. One of the buses was burned. The company said that its losses amounted to approximately $97,000. The students yesterday stoned municipal buses, which today circulated under the protection of armed soldiers.

The government has accused professional agitators, some professors and leftwing deputies of the Constituent Assembly of inciting the students to stage disturbances.

More Than 600 Detained

PY102246Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Nov (TELAM)--Peruvian police have detained more than 600 persons in the last few days as a result of student disturbances protesting increased bus fares. Damage caused by the disturbances in Lima has not been evaluated.

Students Threatened With Expulsion

PY111507Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by the Communications and Information Office of the Education Ministry; date and place of release unspecified]

[Text] In view of repeated actions by some students against public order and property rights, the public is informed of the following:

First, students who knowingly participated or are participating in actions against public peace and order, property rights and the physical well-being of other persons will have their registrations suspended, with the corresponding loss of the school year.

Second, education centers in which such acts of insubordination have taken place or are taking place will be totally or partially closed. In addition, those responsible will be punished through administrative measures, without consideration of possible police sanctions.

Third, as a result of the revision of the [word indistinct] evaluation system, it has been decided to reestablish Note 11 [words indistinct].

Fourth, it is reiterated to the education community in general, and to the heads of families in particular, that they should be aware of their responsibilities to the nation and guide their actions to guarantee the normal operation of school activities.

Parents Denounce Agitators

PY091721Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Several parents associations of schools in metropolitan Lima released statements yesterday condemning the violence provoked by political agitators and at the same time called on the teachers to carry out their duty. At the [name indistinct] educational center, parents agreed to organize brigades of 25 persons for control operations outside the schools and for maintaining student discipline. These activities will be carried out until school activities conclude. The first brigade has already been organized in Lima.

In a communique released yesterday, the parents association of the [name indistinct] center condemns activities provoked by political agitators who urged the students to use violence which in turn was helped by the fact that their teachers held a meeting in which they instructed their pupils.

It is also known that the morning-shift teachers of the (Pedro Labarce) center held a meeting, leaving their pupils in the hands of their classroom monitors.

The parents associations of [words indistinct] released a joint communique in which they condemn the violence and urge parents to keep strict control over their children.

Despite the intention of the political agitators, all types of school activities are being carried out in schools in metropolitan Lima.

Secondary Schools Closed

PY140301Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Peruvian Education Ministry has canceled the activities of all secondary schools in Lima and suspended classes in Ayacucho and Cangallo. It also announced the expulsion of 66 students of public schools and the arrest of 400 younger students. Despite these official measures, protests against the bus fare increase continue throughout the country. It was reported that the Lima-Cangallo road was blocked with stones and trees to protest the death of two students in a clash with army soldiers.

ECONOMY MINISTER'S TALKS IN JAPAN REPORTED POSITIVE

PY111441Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The government and private Japanese businessmen declared in Tokyo yesterday their interest in increasing cooperation and investments in Peru's economic sectors as a result of the mission undertaken by Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete.

A few hours after his arrival in Tokyo, Silva Ruete began an intensive round of interviews and official meetings. During the morning, he met with the head of [word indistinct], an organization representing the most important business firms of Japan. The meeting was attended by 25 high-ranking executives from various Japanese economic organizations, and Minister Silva Ruete delivered a detailed report on the Peruvian Government's economic policy with regard to foreign investment and economic development. Observers believe that the talks maintained were very positive for [word indistinct] between Japanese firms and the Peruvian Government.

PRESIDENT DESCRIBES NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY ROLE

PA120417Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2313 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at political meeting in El Cocal, Los Santos--live]

[Excerpt] We are going to perform a number of tasks in this country. We are going to have a strong, democratic party that for the first time in our history will incorporate all kinds of persons. It is a party that wants the participation of businessmen, peasants, workers, teachers, and people from the rural areas and from the cities. We only ask them to have an ideal and to share in the tasks of the revolutionary process and recognize General Torrijos as the maximum leader in this country. He has done so much for our country at home and abroad of which we are [words indistinct].

This party will not be financed by government funds. There are people who ask how is it that the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] secretary general can travel. But what happens when other party leaders travel? Who asks with what funds do they travel? [applause] I want to say that if other parties have people who contribute funds, we in the PRD also have people who contribute. We also [words indistinct], we also have our businessmen, peasants, workers and youths who also will contribute to the PRD as they have been doing.

But this party will have other things. It will be a party [words indistinct]. It will be a party whose leaders and outstanding men will not go to the countryside seeking votes and promising bridges and schools. It will be a party dedicated to the people's political education, giving support to the revolutionary process so that no one can destroy it, so that it will become an increasingly stronger process [words indistinct]. This party wants all good Panamanians who have a sense of justice and dignity to join it. This is why it will be the strongest party--not because it will have government support, but because it will support the government and will in turn have popular support and the support of noble people such as I seen gathered here this afternoon. [applause]

CHURCH MAGAZINE CRITICIZES ROYO, GOVERNMENT TRENDS

PA121250Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Panama, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The latest edition of the magazine SENDA, which is published monthly by the archidiocese of Panama, strongly criticizes President Aristides Royo's government and Gen Omar Torrijos. The November edition's editorial decribes Royo's election on 11 October as a "play" with "a few errors in the script."

Signed by the magazine's director, Jesuit priest Fernando Guardia, the editorial expresses doubts that a democratic opening is actually taking place in Panama. "Some people believe that the existence of an official party, with all the state's advantages and resources, does not constitute a guarantee of freedom...if there is no possibility of alternatives in power, the institutionalization of a dictatorship by a group is what would be brewing," SENDA notes. Commenting then on Panama's 75 years of independence, commemorated on 3 November, Father Guardia says that "true growth is not evident in the area of domestic sovereignty because there is no faith among Panamanians, as there is an attempt to manipulate and deceive them...." "There is a small group (the new class, the new oligarchy) that regards itself as lord and master and has decided to remain in power no matter what," the priest adds.

Aside from the editorial, another article in SENDA affirms that Panama is walking "along the edge of a fiscal abyss and economic paralysis."

COSTA RICA

ALLEGED NICARAGUAN INFORMERS UNDERGOING INTERROGATION

PA120355Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Today at noon high-ranking national security officials began to question four Nicaraguan citizens captured by Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] members. The four Nicaraguans are accused of being informers of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The Nicaraguans were found yesterday at midnight by a Costa Rican unit led by Capt Mario Esforza. The four men were found tied up in a hut in the [words indistinct] region. The men were brought to San Jose together with several Sandinists.

CALM REPORTED AT BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA131434Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Complete calm has been reported at the border area of Los Chiles. Arrested Nicaraguans are still being held at the Third Police Precinct. The border area of Los Chiles was completely calm yesterday, Sunday. No further clashes took place between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and other Nicaraguans.

The four guerrillas and four hostages of Nicaraguan nationality arrested by the Civil Guard at Isla Chica, Los Chiles, on Sunday are still being held at the Third Police Precinct in San Jose. In addition, the police are still conducting the mopping up operation at Los Chiles.

PAPER CHARGES NICARAGUANS PLOTTING ASSASSINATIONS

PA131703Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The daily EXTRA, which is published in San Jose, Costa Rica, has charged that Nicaraguan military experts in espionage and subversion are in Costa Rica planning an attempt on the life of President Rodrigo Carazo, as well as other officials. According to the newspaper, the group is led by a lieutenant of the Somozist National Guard, Mario Guerra Gonzalez. It also has plans to eliminate Nicaraguan exiles.

Costa Rican authorities have also reported that four Nicaraguan youths turned themselves in at the Chiles de Upala border point after being pursued by seven Somozist agents who were arrested.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SOMOZA'S INTRANSIGENCE

PA112250Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a very pompous fashion, President Somoza finally responded yesterday to the various proposals for solving the Nicaraguan crisis. His position is very clear. He does not want peace. It is obvious that Somoza has no interest in solving his country's crisis, and everything seems to indicate that, because of this intransigence, the shedding of blood will be inevitable.

Apparently Somoza does not understand that the only alternative is his resignation. Somoza's downfall is the goal of the Nicaraguan people. There can be no other solution.

In the style of an adept diplomat, Somoza seeks any formula permitting him to stay in power, postponing a decision from one day to the next and trying to reach the year 1981. He now talks about a plebiscite and insists that he is in power constitutionally. Judging from the type of elections held during these past 40 years, there is no such democracy or concept of constitutionality. This is deceit. It is false that Somoza has any popular support. On the contrary, if Somoza were to run in an election, only half of the National Guard would vote for the Liberals.

The just and balanced position of the opposition groups is that Somoza must resign. If Somoza wanted peace and a real solution, he would turn over the government to a triumvirate that would take charge of establishing a good government system of law and social justice.

However, Somoza does not pursue what is right, but his own haughtiness. Somoza does not seek peace but war. Somoza does not want order, but disrespect. Somoza is face-to-face with the people and that is why he assumes attitudes like the one he adopted yesterday.

TEACHERS' MEETING CONDEMNS SOMOZA REGIME

PA101945Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The meeting in Costa Rica of Central American and Caribbean teachers sponsored by the World Confederation of Professional Educators' Organizations [Confederacion Mundial de Organizaciones de Professionales de la Ensenanza] and the Confederation of Latin American Educators issued a resolution yesterday firmly condemning the Somoza regime.

Jose Ernesto Fuentes, president of the Central American and Caribbean teachers' meeting and the Latin American member of the world federation's executive committe, said that the meeting condemned the Somoza regime because it has violated human rights, eliminated public freedoms and introduced cruelty and genocide to halt the Nicaraguan people's struggle. The resolution also calls for support for the national committees of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

The resolution states that Somoza has imprisoned and killed teachers, workers, peasants and students. It recommends that the UN and inter-American human rights committees establish permanent delegations in Nicaragua until the people have the means to guarantee their free self-determination.

It also asked the UN office of refugees to give help to the Nicaraguan refugees. It asked the UN and inter-American human rights committees to work to obtain the release of many professors, to investigate the fate of imprisoned teachers, workers, peasants and students and to guarantee the free exercise of their activities and their right to work. It asked that all governments and international organizations refuse to give any type of aid to the Somozist regime. It also asked for the development of actions of political, moral and material solidarity with the just cause of the Nicaraguan people.

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA101956Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Civil Guard arrested two Costa Ricans and two Nicaraguans yesterday because of the disturbance they were causing in front of the Labor Ministry. Those arrested included Carlos Coronado, a communist of the OST [not further identified].

They were turned over to the courts today on the charge of disrespecting authority and other minor charges. A group of 14 Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans staged a demonstration yesterday to protest against the Labor Ministry, which they said is not issuing work permits to the Nicaraguan refugees.

Labor Minister Estela Quesada has issued a report to United People Deputy Humberto Vargas Carbonell regarding the ministry's actions to help the Nicaraguan refugees. In her report, Quesada explains that the Labor Ministry's Employment Department has so far received 418 applications for work permits from Nicaraguan refugees. All of the requests have been granted. The department has also obtained jobs for 413 Nicaraguans. Labor Minister Quesada comments on the treatment of Nicaraguan refugees:

[Begin Quesada recording] We are trying to fulfill the needs of the Nicaraguan immigrants within our possibilities. The ministry has an employment department which operates in the following way: The businessmen make known the jobs they have open and the workers come to see what jobs are available. This is the system that normally operates at all times for Costa Ricans. Without detriment to the rights and interests of our fellow citizens, when we receive applications from Nicaraguans, we study their ability and training, and if a job has not been filled by Costa Ricans, we give it to them. Up to 9 November, the ministry had received 418 applications from Nicaraguans and our department obtained jobs for 413 workers. Only five nicaraguans did not obtain jobs because their aspirations were either not in accord with their ability or there was an excess of Costa Rican labor in the areas where the Nicaraguans wanted to work. I think that the numbers by themselves show the effort and work carried out by the ministry in this specific area. [end recording]

39 SANDINIST GUERRILLAS SENT TO PANAMA

PA1012000Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Thirty-nine Sandinists, including a woman with a 1-month-old baby, left this afternoon for Panama. The youngest guerrilla is 15. The guerrillas were taken in a truck to the Panamanian border. The guerrillas were either captured by or had surrendered to the Costa Rican forces last week. The guerrillas were taken to the town of David, Panama, where they will be interned by Panamanian authorities.

CGT BRINGS CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AT ILO

PA1014462 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The General Workers Confederation [Confederacion General de Trabajadores--CGT] has announced in a communique that it has brought charges against the government at the International Labor Organization. The CGT stated that the government's labor policy is characterized by the violation of the workers' union and democratic rights, partiality and discrimination against the union movement, support for the anti-union policy of the management organizations and the abandonment of the Labor Ministry's traditional policy of mediating in labor conflicts and its replacement with police intervention.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR CARTER VETO OF MEAT QUOTAS

PA1014512 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] After a 3-hour session to analyze a 35-point agenda dealing with various subjects, the Council of Government ended its meeting at the Presidential Palace last night. At the end of the meeting at 2345, President Rodrigo Carazo summarized what had been discussed.

After a discussion of one of the most important points on the agenda of the Council of Government session, the council decided to continue efforts against the U.S. Government's plans to impose restrictions on Costa Rican meat exports. Carazo said that the council agreed to ask for President Carter's veto [on meat export restrictions] and to support OAS actions to obtain this veto in order to prevent a reduction in our exports to the U.S. market.

EL SALVADOR

ERP SEIZES SEVERAL RADIO STATIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA132356Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2314 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The members of the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) carried out a simultaneous operation this afternoon when they seized several radio stations throughout the country. These stations do not broadcast news. [as heard]

Following is a list of the stations seized this afternoon by the ERP: In San Salvador, Radio Femenina, La Romantica and Radio Exquisita. Two radio stations were seized in Sonsonate, located 65 km southwest of San Salvador and another was taken over in Santa Ana, 66 km to the west. Still another was seized in San Miguel, 137 km to the east, while another was seized in Usulutan (?112) km to the east. Finally, a station was seized in Ahuachapan, 100 km to the west, near the border with Guatemala.

GUERRILLAS DESTROY LANDOWNER'S HELICOPTERS

PA112012Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1453 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) this morning destroyed three helicopters belonging to a landowner they accuse of being an "exploiter." The helicopters belonged to wealthy ranchowner and cotton grower Luis Elgar Alvarenga.

The helicopters were destroyed outside of San Miguel, 140 km east of the capital. The guerrillas left flysheets in the area explaining that their action was taken against an "exploiter of peasants."

GUATEMALA

PROGOVERNMENT PARTIES LOSE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA132325Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The democratic left defeated the progovernment Broad Front in the municipal elections held in the provincial capital of Escuintla, on Guatemala's southern coast.

The elections were held yesterday and the victory of the United Revolutionary Front, led by lawyer Manuel Colon Argueta, was announced today, Monday, at noon.

According to the electoral tribunal's official data, the winners obtained nearly 1,000 more votes than the Broad Front, which is composed of the progovernment Revolutionary Party and Democratic Institutional Party. The Escuintla elections are regarded here as a measure of the existing parties' strength.

PRESIDENT CALLS UNIVERSITY 'CENTER OF SUBVERSION'

PA131722Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today accused the San Carlos National University of being a "center of continuous subversion." The presidential statement was "the fundamental reason" that the chief executive has decided not to meet with academic authorities as requested by them some weeks ago.

University Rector Saul Osorio Paz and the deans of the university's Superior Council had asked for a meeting to inform Romero Lucas of "the series of abuses and violations of human rights" registered in the country. The university wanted to talk with the president to "find a solution to the increase in violence which is bringing mourning to hundreds of Guatemalan homes."

Among the casualties resulting from the flareup of violence in the past month are the secretary general and the organization secretary of the Association of University Students, Olivario Castaneda de Leon and Antonio Ciani Garcia de Leon, respectively.

Lucas Garcia has decided that he cannot talk "with those who see only one side and who are the ones fomenting subversion." Visibly annoyed at the newsmen's insistence on discussing the university question, the president said "it is a nest of extremists and subversives who have no right to ask anything."

HONDURAS

NICARAGUA OAS OBSERVER STAGES INCIDENT IN HOTEL

PA082110Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1657 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Lt Col Alberto Smith, who is serving as an OAS observer along the Honduran-Salvadoran border, caused a great scandal at a hotel in Tegucigalpa early this morning, according to the local press.

The Nicaraguan military representative, together with an American, arrived at Cafeteria "2,000" at the Hotel Honduras Maya and asked for two items on the menu, then suddenly paid his bill and began throwing dishes against the glass walls of the cafeteria and threatening the busboys. Enraged, the military officer insulted Honduras and belittled the nation where he is currently working.

A group of newsmen from the DIARIO LA TRIBUNA and Radio America who were in the cafeteria recorded the Nicaraguan officer's filthy language and the sound of breaking dishes. The newspaper and the radio station today publicized denunciations of the officer's behavior and asked the OAS to reprimand Lt Col Alberto Smith or sternly punish him.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS ON RECENT INCIDENTS

PA131412Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Guard, through the Legal and Public Relations Office, has denied that six army soldiers were kidnaped by subversives in [words indistinct] Costa Rican territory. A dispatch to this effect was transmitted by an international station, but army spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar said this is absolutely false. He added that at no time have National Guard soldiers entered Costa Rican territory.

Colonel Aranda Escobar said he had received reports from Rivas Department Commander Gen Gonzalo Evertsz that military patrols operating in the [words indistinct] sector, in Nicaraguan territory, were involved in a surprise attack by invading elements. The report said that the National Guard patrols were in contact with subversive elements at 1200 on Friday, 10 November, and during the exchange of fire a National Guard recruit was wounded. A Nicaraguan Air Force helicopter brought him to Managua and he was hospitalized in the military hospital. [Words indistinct] fled [words indistinct] Costa Rican territory. The National Guard patrols [words indistinct]. This contact occurred in national territory, the legal and public relations report says, close to (El Afectivo) hacienda, 5 km west of Penas Blancas and 5 km from the southern border.

The invaders who attacked the National Guard patrol left a large amount of war materiel and miscellaneous equipment. The army confiscated 3 Belgian FAL 7.63 caliber rifles, 2 Madsen submachineguns and 18 grenades for FAL rifles. Costa Rican territory continues to be a refuge for these elements, Colonel Aranda Escobar said, which once more proves that government's complicity with those who are trying to bring pain and mourning to Nicaraguan families.

NATIONAL GUARD CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF VENEZUELAN AMMUNITION

PA140138Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Army officially announced today that it has found Venezuelan Army ammunition among the arms captured from Sandinist groups during fighting in the Costa Rican border area last weekend.

A National Guard communique reported that the ammunition used by the Sandinists was in boxes marked "Ministry of Defense of Venezuela." The document states that this "is evidence that Venezuela has directly armed Nicaraguan guerrillas who have taken refuge in Costa Rican territory." The army said that the two clashes between Nicaraguan troops and Sandinist elements who entered from Costa Rica took place 4 km inside Nicaraguan territory. According to the official report, two unidentified guerrillas died in the clashes. The National Guard reported no casualties of its own.

Another eight persons, including two members of the National Guard, died over the weekend in the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua, where military patrols have clashed with armed civilians. In Managua, at least one civilian died during a shootout with military patrols in the city's southeast area.

Meanwhile, the daily NOVEDADES, a government organ, insistently stated that a plebiscite means peace and urged the opposition to accept President Anastasio Somoza's proposal to hold a national election to guarantee a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

ASSASSINS OF SENATOR GRANERA PADILLA CAPTURED

PA131902Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard has reported that Juvencio Flores Castillo and Francisco Beltran Castillo, individuals responsible for the death of Liberal Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla, along with Felipe Rojas Flores (El Manco) were captured by the Leon investigative police in the place known as Las Mojarras, several kilometers from the city of Leon.

The army sources indicated that the three individuals are being investigated. The investigative police and the National Security Office are participating in the investigation of this abominable crime which has distressed Nicaraguan society.

Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office, said that he could not disclose details of the declarations which the individuals have made to the authorities since the investigative process has to be complete and decisive. Regarding whether the crime has political implications, he said that this will be determined by the investigation underway.

(El Manco) was captured the day after the assassination. The others were captured 2 days later. Police sources said that Felipe Rojas Flores (El Manco), Juvencio Flores Castillo and Francisco Beltran Castillo, who have been pointed out as the assassins of Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla, will be turned over to the common courts in the next few days.

As can be recalled, the brilliant Liberal lawyer was treacherously assassinated on Tuesday in his office. He died from two bullet wounds in the head at the San Vicente Hospital in Leon the following morning.

Rojas Flores (El Manco), Flores Castillo and Beltran Castillo testified to the authorities that they were the authors of the horrible crime. All of them were captured by the police in Las Mojarras, Leon Department. The operation undertaken by the authorities led to the hideout of the assassins 48 hours after the assassination.

DISTURBANCES REPORTED IN SEVERAL CITIES

PA122018Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1941 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Nov (AFP)--According to the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, the arrests of members of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO], which opposes President Anastasio Somoza's regime, have grown in number in the last few days. Meanwhile, reports indicate that the National Guard has suppressed incidents in several Nicaraguan cities. FAO spokesmen have announced that there will be "intensive pressures" against Somoza next week.

The most serious disturbance took place in Leon, 90 km from here, where groups of demonstrators clashed with army patrols last night. A group of civilians was caught trying to set fire to a bar whose owner is regarded as a government supporter. A civilian died during the shootout.

Also in Leon a group of soldiers posted in a tavern was attacked by civilians. A shootout ensued, but there were no victims, according to reports reaching this capital. A group of masked youths went through the city asking the inhabitants to give them arms to fight against the National Guard.

Heavy shooting could be heard after curfew in various parts of Masaya, 30 km south of this capital.

Disturbances took place also in Ciudad Dario, where paramilitary groups killed Elias Rodriguez and Jesus Guido, outstanding local opposition leaders.

Meanwhile, military sources have confirmed that a soldier was wounded during a clash with Sandinist guerrillas near a town on the border with Costa Rica.

The newspaper LA PRENSA, organ of the opposition, reported the arrest of FAO members and published an extensive list of political prisoners. According to the newspaper, which was directed by opposition leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro until his assassination, the government is trying to restrain anyone who is thought to be preparing for a new offensive against Somoza. The offensive has been reported abroad as imminent.

FOUR CIVILIANS, ONE SOLDIER DIE IN LEON SHOOTOUT

PA140139Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0015 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan National Guard public relations chief Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar announced today that 4 civilians and a soldier died last night during a shootout in the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua. Colonel Aranda did not say whether the four dead civilians belonged to a terrorist organization. He did not mention the cause of the shooting.

With the addition of these casualties, approximately 50 persons have died in the past few days following the September fighting between Sandinist insurgents and military troops which left a death toll of 1,500, according to the Nicaraguan Red Cross. Colonel Aranda also said he had no information about the capture of four National Guard members by Sandinists near the border with Costa Rica.

RESIGNING CONSERVATIVE PARTY OFFICIALS TO BE REPLACED

PA092354Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] This morning President Gen Anastasio Somoza met with the Council of Ministers to learn of decisions made by the Conservative Party [words indistinct] by Rene Sandino Arguello in relation to the withdrawal of its representatives from the three branches of the state--executive, electoral and judicial. These persons will be replaced in the manner prescribed by the national constitution.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT JOINS FSLN AGAINST SOMOZA

PA112236Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The 11 November Revolutionary Movement has announced that Somoza will fall within the next few hours. Sergio Vendana reported fighting last night in Managua.

It was Fernando Chamorro who fired the rocket from the Continental Hotel. The 11 November Revolutionary Movement has joined the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and supports the armed struggle to overthrow Somoza. Sergio Vendana, representative of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Movement says:

[Begin Vendana recording] Today we commemorate the anniversary of the 11 November Revolutionary Movement. The movement basically is working with the FSLN to attain Nicaragua's liberation. Several clashes took place last night in commemoration of the anniversary.

[Question] You spoke of a merger of the FSLN and the 11 November movement. What is the purpose of this merger and when did it take place?

[Answer] The FSLN and our movement merged some months ago to conduct the final offensive against Somoza's dictatorship.

[Question] Will this final offensive, which has been mentioned so often, take place in the nearfuture or will some time pass before it takes place?

[Answer] For obvious reasons I cannot give an exact date, but during the next few days or hours we shall begin the final offensive against Somoza.

[Question] What is your opinion of Somoza's proposal on the holding of a plebiscite in Nicaragua?

[Answer] It is completely absurd. We do not believe anything he says, so we are not even considering it.

[Question] So the offensive will continue until Somoza finally leaves?

[Answer] This is our main goal. Somoza must immediately leave Nicaragua; we do not want him. The people of Nicaragua hate him and the only solution for Nicaragua is for Somoza to leave power as soon as possible.

[Question] What could happen in a plebiscite? Why do you distrust Somoza when he calls for a plebiscite?

[Answer] We simply do not believe anything he says.

[Question] Do you want to say anything else?

[Answer] Yes. I send a greeting to all the heroic people of Nicaragua. We shall soon be launching the final offensive against Somoza. Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, will command the offensive. He has been recognized by all the revolutionary forces fighting against Somoza. [end recording]

MANAGUA POLICE REMIND PEOPLE OF CURFEW HOURS

PA140206Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0043 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Communique issued by Nicolas Valle Salinas, infantry colonel, National Guard, commander of Managua Police, to the people of Managua Department and its municipalities]

[Text] 1. According to communique No 75 of 12 October 1978 issued by the Presidential Information and Press Secretariat, the Nicaraguan people were notified of the hours during which they were free to move throughout the country. The Government Ministry also established the curfew hours for Managua and its municipalities.

2. In order to prevent for all honest people of Managua and its environs and the Department of Managua, they are reminded not to circulate after curfew, that is 2200, warning them that any violation of this provision is detrimental to their own security since they expose themselves to terrorists or common criminals who may make an attempt on their lives. [sentence as heard] Consequently, to insure their physical integrity and personal property, they must abstain from transiting in Managua and its environs after the curfew.

3. This communique seeks to preserve the domestic peace, the individual rights of the people and the security of honest working people. [Signed] Nicolas Valle Salinas, infantry colonel, National Guard, commander of Managua Police

PEACEFUL SOLUTION 'IMMINENT' SAYS FAO LEADER

PA140207Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0104 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Nov (LATIN)--The departure of the members of the diplomatic commission currently trying to find a peaceful solution in Nicaragua, who are now consulting with their respective governments, is regarded here "as the decisive moment," Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), said today.

Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez and Guatemalan delegate Alfredo Obiols will return home tomorrow, while U.S. delegate William Bowdler will return on Wednesday.

Calero added that a solution is imminent, within the deadline set by FAO due in 8 days, "because the situation admits no delays." He added that the opposition fully trusts the mediating commission and believes that "everything will be resolved peacefully once Gen Anastasio Somoza resigns the presidency and leaves the country."

In diplomatic circles it has been unofficially announced that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission will soon present a report on its visit to Nicaragua. Calero added that this report "will be one of the elements in resolving the problem."

NOVEDADES, MANAGUA MAYOR CRITICIZE BROAD OPPOSITION FRONT

PA130436Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2051 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The semi-official Managua newspaper NOVEDADES today asks in its editorial: "If Somoza has promised to leave in 1981, why is the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] in such a hurry for him to end his constitutional term before this date at the cost of anarchy and death?"

The editorial claims that the FAO, a political group formed by capitalists (industrialists, merchants, bankers, executives and politicians of several persuasions devoted to other activities) are not being logical in their political attitude toward the current national crisis. "In the wave of violence that is being announced the capitalist sector stands to lose the most," the newspaper warns, adding that the time Somoza has left in the presidency affords the FAO and company the opportunity to prepare their political cadres for the electoral fight.

The paper further asks if the FAO is going to help the Costa Ricans, Panamanians, Venezuelans, Cubans and Nicaraguans who have betrayed the fatherland and who are amassed on the hostile Costa Rican border convert our land into grazing pastures for foreigners. NOVEDADES concludes that the Liberal Party and the National Guard, which is stronger than ever, will not allow the destruction of Nicaragua.

A Liberal Party meeting held at the Cabrera movie theater this weekend termed the FAO's action unconstitutional and unpatriotic, and the leaders of the so-called Somozist Liberal Association [ALS] expressed their full support for the government and the army, which upholds the constitution. ALS President Orlando Montenegro Medrano, the minister of the National District (Mayor of Managua), said that with their demagogy and empty phrases the FAO leaders are trying to overthrow the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] and eliminate the Nicaraguan people's social conquests. However, he continued, thanks to the people's support of liberalism, the FAO's work stoppages, strikes and other subversive actions have failed.

The veteran politician and former pro-Somoza deputy then said: "Neither the oil-soaked dollars of the Venezuelan Government nor the falseness of a democracy such as Costa Rica's will bring Nicaraguans to their knees at this time of trial for the nation. The bad Nicaraguans who have joined the terrorist ranks of the Sandinist Front will not humiliate the PLN. We are not afraid of slander or bullets," Montenegro Medrano concluded.

URBAN TRANSPORT OWNERS SUSPEND SERVICE IN MANAGUA

PA092056Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--About 50,000 persons have been affected in Managua by what has been described as a strike by urban mass transportation owners.

The transportation owners have denied the "lockout," but Alfonso Torres Cuevas, president of their organization, admitted today that most of the buses are in their terminals in order to pressure for a solution to their two basic problems. He identified them as the persecution of transit authorities and the disloyal competition of vans along the routes for which the transportation owners have concessions.

Torres Cuevas said that the transit headquarters is trying to force them to install windshields in the buses circulating without them by stopping and fining the buses. The transportation owners' leader said that "the subversive mobs in the country are the ones to blame for the situation. We install windshields and a few hours later they are destroyed by rocks thrown in Managua's neighborhoods." He added that the destruction of buses during the past several months is affecting the economy of the bus owners and the country because of the drain of foreign exchange for the purchase of spare parts. He stressed that more than 100 vans, which are prohibited from carrying passengers, are operating night and day along the routes for which the bus owners have concessions. He said that neither the transit headquarters or the National Transportation Council has done anything to prevent this growing abnormal situation.

Blaming the "intransigence" of the authorities, the bus owners stressed that the average cost to them of carrying one passenger amounts to 95 cents of a cordoba (13 cents), while the actual fare is 80 cents of a cordoba (11 cents). "We are aware of the country's crisis, and for now we are not demanding an increase in fares, but while the aforementioned problems remain unsolved, we cannot pay the maintenance costs or the government taxes," Torres Cuevas said.

Manuel Centeno Ponce, president of the National Transportation Council, an entity under the Economy Ministry which regulates this activity, said that we will take the appropriate measures because a public service cannot be paralyzed for any reason.

Service Restored

PA101520Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua's mass transportation service was fully reestablished today after an urgent meeting. The bus owners explained their reasons for suspending the circulation of 90 percent of their buses yesterday. This measure had greatly harmed the public. The bus owners reached an agreement with the National Transportation Council and the transit headquarters and the owners canceled the measures they had adopted. Evidence of this is that the Managua urban bus service was reestablished today.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

PA091525Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Economy Ministry is taking all steps to prevent an indiscriminate rise in the prices of staples. In this manner, the proper protection is being provided to consumers, particularly to the masses. For this reason, it was noted that if egg distributors insist on raising the price to levels beyond the reach of the people, the government will authorize that produce be imported from Honduras and El Salvador. This competition would keep the prices at a moderate level.

Economy Ministry inspectors, a spokesman said, will not allow merchants to have their way at the expense of the people's budgets. For this reason, they are maintaining close vigilance at markets and supermarkets and--without going to the extreme of interfering with the process of supply and demand--are taking the necessary measures to protect the consumers. These measures are being taken not only in the capital, but in all the main cities of the republic. The Economy Ministry spokesman said that in this manner, the interests of all consumers are being duly protected.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. PRESIDENTS ON PROMISES

FL131319Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] Apparently, in the United States no president is capable of keeping the promises he makes to the people during electoral campaigns. No one is unaware that the chief of state in that country responds to specific groups of monopolistic interests linked, above all, to the traditional party--Republican or Democratic--which the president represents.

For many years North American society has been experiencing growing unemployment, racial and social differences and standard of living imbalances between the different sectors of the population. In the past 2 decades Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and now Carter have promised to take action against the social ills affecting the U.S. people. The result is evident. Social deterioration, corruption, vice, discrimination, economic crisis and violation of human rights are constant and they tend to grow and become increasingly more alarming.

While the Republicans and Democrats invest millions upon millions of dollars in publicity campaigns during the electoral process, millions upon millions of blacks, Indians, Chicanos and other ethnic groups are isolated, starving and experiencing inhumane exploitation. History has shown that when the candidate-elect assumes the presidency in the United States he forgets his promises, and whatever he preached on equality or well-being for all is filed away. It is no secret that every North American president acts under pressure of the big monopolistic interests and adapts his policies to the positions of the big corporations so that he will not be a victim of the FBI or CIA. Therefore, all the electoral talk is pigeonholed and the commitment to lead the nation rationally and with commonsense is not fulfilled.

In the past 2 decades, 6 administrations have assumed the throne and while the U.S. people continue experiencing the problems of an unequal and declining society the government has focused its activity on wars of aggression, mercenary invasions, provocation of conflicts, increased arming and the warmongering market.

The incumbent President, Jimmy Carter, upon assuming the presidency, promised his people that he would solve the country's economic and social crisis, reduce the production of weapons and contribute to disarmament and peace. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the current administration--as the previous ones--has done nothing more than promote the arms race to levels of concern for the world community.

Carter has approved whatever bill has been presented to him to increase the production of weapons, create new weapons systems, nuclear missiles, atomic ships and even the production of the basic components for making the neutron bomb, which has been condemned by the world.

Pentagon plans call for increased arm sales abroad. Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt, Chile, Nicaragua, South Africa and Rhodesia, among other reactionary regimes, are receiving increasing supplies of U.S. arms.

North American government policy is markedly militaristic. Military budgets are bigger every year. Approved warmongering funds for Fiscal Year 1979 amount to almost $130 billion. To this is added the fact that a fiscal budget for 1980 is currently being drafted in the United States calling for a reduction of funds for federal services, except those for military expenditures. It is asserted that funds for social programs will be reduced by $4 billion to $5 billion while the warmongering budget will be increased by about $11 billion, compared to the one for 1979.

The industrial arms complex and Washington's most bellicose circles are turning to President Carter and are guiding the country on the dangerous path of an insane arms production race that is repudiated and condemned by all peace-loving forces on this earth. Meanwhile, inflation continues in the United States, the economic crisis aggravated by the drop of the dollar continues, social ills remain and the deterioration of a declining society whose fundamental problems get no attention is becoming increasingly worse.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH MOSCOW MAYOR PROMYSLOV

FL091947Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Vladimir Promyslov, mayor of Moscow and member of the CPSU Central Committee, this morning visited the People's Government Provincial Assembly of Havana City. The Soviet leader was received by Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the executive committee of the People's Government Provincial Assembly and member of the PCC Central Committee, and the other members of the committee. The Moscow mayor is visiting our capital at the invitation of the executive committee of the Havana City government organ. Soviet Ambassador Nikita Tolubeyev, among others, accompanied him on this visit during which Fernandez Mell briefed the visitor on the work of People's Government Provincial Assembly. He also explained the various functions being performed in the public health, social security, construction, education and other fields.

Mayor Briefed

FL101904Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet executive committee, was briefed on long-term and short-term development plans of the City of Havana. The briefing was given by Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana City's People's Government Provincial Assembly. Later in the day, Promyslov visited Havana City's museum, where he was given a detailed explanation on the development of Cuba's history. At the conclusion of the tour he was given the key to the city. Attending the ceremony were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Nikita Tolubeyev; Minister-Counselor Marlen Manasov; Jaime Crombet, first secretary of the party provincial committee; and all members of Havana City's executive committee. Subsequently, Fernandez Mell gave a reception in honor of the visitor at the former Palace of Captain Generals.

PINTO DA COSTA CONTINUES TOUR OF HAVANA AREAS

FL131211Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and his delegation this weekend visited the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, the Alamar housing project and the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy. Pinto da Costa and his entourage were accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The visitors were briefed on the progress and efforts being made as well as the operations, prospects and objectives of the places visited.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD DELEGATION--The delegation from Leningrad which participated in commemorative activities for the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution has held a fraternal meeting with members of the provincial party committee in Santiago de Cuba. (Vladimir Kapustin), first secretary of the CPSU regional committee of Leningrad, heads the delegation from the fraternal country. The visitors toured the museum and mausoleum at the Frank Pais eastern front. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL]